

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1848

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4848. 號八十月正年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

日六廿月二十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET &  
Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON,  
Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY  
& Co., 4, Old Jewry, R. C. SAMUEL  
DRACON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall  
Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY,  
19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.  
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau  
Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally:—BEAN & BIAOX, San Fran-  
cisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE &  
Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINSEN  
& Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO  
& Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co.,  
Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,  
Kowloon, HENDER & Co., Shanghai,  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY  
& WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-  
FORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND,.....1,200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
M. R. BELLIOU, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,  
Esq.  
H. ROFFIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and Country  
Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which  
can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£200,000.  
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.  
Banks in

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong  
grants Drafts on London and the  
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the  
East; buys and receives for collection Bills  
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of  
Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE- POSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per  
annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.  
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.  
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.  
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE  
CASES.  
CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.  
American PARLOUR and COOKING  
STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.  
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.  
COCOA MATTING.  
TAPESTRY CARPET.  
DOOR MATS.  
California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.  
WHITNEY BLANKETS.  
REP and other TABLE COVERS,  
Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.—Fine TURKISH  
TOWELS.  
LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW  
LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.  
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.  
FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.  
NAVY BLUE SERGE.  
CLOTH TROWSER LENGTHS,  
Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.  
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.  
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.  
VETRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE  
MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING  
CALL BELLS.  
IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.  
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-  
FAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every De-  
scription.  
FOLDING CHAIRS.  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.  
KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES.  
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every De-  
scription.

CLARET in Casks, MALT, HOPS.  
CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN  
POTASH.  
CARBOLIC ACID, CHLORIDE OF  
LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.  
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

SAM HING  
STULTZ.  
HAS JUST RECEIVED PER "CYPRUS,"  
AND  
HAS FOR SALE—

NEW PATTERNS in CARPETS.  
WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds.  
TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS.  
HATS in EVERY STYLE.  
DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.

88 and 90, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, December 11, 1878. ja13

TO BE LET.  
HOUSES Nos. 5 and 9, Zetland Street.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.  
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-  
DOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60,  
Praya Central.

Apply to  
WO HANG,  
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.  
IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,  
formerly known as the Blue Houses,  
situate on Praya East—  
FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession  
1st February.

As also,  
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-  
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING  
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at  
Wanchai. These may be had in Apart-  
ments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-  
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking  
out on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.  
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,  
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,  
MARINE LOT 65.

Also,  
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close  
to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on  
Storage or the Yard Rented.  
For further particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

TO BE LET.  
TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED  
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,  
Praya Central.

Apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.  
LETT'S DIARIES, LETT'S DIARIES.  
RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESSES.  
RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.  
HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILVER LAMPS.  
French and English BOOTS and SHOES.  
The New Patent LIFE VESTS.  
PONY HARNESSES, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.  
SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.

WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.  
HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.  
COPYING PRESSES, CHRISTY'S HATS.  
SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.  
FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.  
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.  
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.  
BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.  
DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.

PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.  
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.  
CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.  
AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.  
SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.  
BASS'S ALE,  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by FOSTER.  
Bass in Bhd's., SACCO'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

#### Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,  
WATCH and CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS  
AND BOOKS.  
46, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1878. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CANTON.  
THE "KIN-SHAN" will make a Trip  
to CANTON and Back on SUNDAY  
Next, the 19th Instant, leaving Hongkong  
at 8 a.m., and CANTON at 4 p.m.

By Order,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 15, 1879. ja19

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS  
in the Company will be Held at the Office  
of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road,  
on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at  
3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose  
of receiving a Report of the Directors,  
together with a Statement of Accounts,  
declaring a Dividend, and electing a Direc-  
tor and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja29

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 16th to the  
28th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja29

PLEASE NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHÜREN begs to advertise  
that he will leave this Colony for  
Europe on or about the 8th of March next,  
and that therefore no Photos can be taken  
by him after the 28th of February.

Hongkong, January 13, 1879. fel3

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,  
Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his  
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,  
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the  
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

#### Intimations.

MOORE & Co.,  
"VARIETY STORE,"  
NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.  
No. 42, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer "JOHANG"  
will make an Extra Trip to CANTON  
on SUNDAY Next, the 19th Instant,  
leaving Hongkong at 8 a.m., and CANTON  
at 4 p.m.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1879. ja19

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to an-  
nounce that, during DECEMBER and  
JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large  
and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY,  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and  
ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably  
under the Usual Prices.

Just Arrived from England, an Elegant  
ASSORTMENT of SILVER COUPS, suitable  
for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878. fel1

NOTICE.

THE Head Office of the CHINESE IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,  
is This Day REMOVED to No. 39, QUEEN'S  
ROAD CENTRAL.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
General Agent,  
pro tem.

Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

ABOUT \$7,000 on the SHIP, FREIGHT  
and CARGO of the Danish Barque  
"FLENSBOEG," Capt. A. E. JACOBSEN,  
for the Voyage hence to CHEFOO.

Offers will be Received at the Office of  
the Undersigned till MONDAY, the 20th  
Instant, at Noon.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,  
Agents of  
Danish Barque "Fleensborg."

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. ja20

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL  
SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the  
SOCIETY will take place about the  
middle of FEBRUARY next.

The Days of Exhibition will be advertised  
at an early date.

W. M. B. ARTHUR,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

#### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is  
Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS  
at No. 7, ASSURANCE ROAD.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

#### NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the Fire, NAM HING  
LOONG has REMOVED to No. 6,  
STANLEY STREET, where Business will be  
Conducted as usual.

Hongkong, December 28, 1878. ja28

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions from Messrs BIRLEY  
& Co. to sell by Public Auction, by  
Order of the Mortgagees, on or about  
the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class  
IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP  
"AMERICA,"

of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873  
by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbar-  
ton, and Engine by Messrs. TUD and  
McGREGOR, of Glasgow, with Compound  
Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condens-  
ing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal),  
working up to 450 H.-P. effectual; Con-  
sumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons;  
Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of  
Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylin-  
ders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multi-  
tubular; Length 210 feet 3 in.; Breadth,  
extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold  
Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.;  
Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.;  
Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D.  
W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100  
Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bunk-  
ers; Class, Lloyd's 90 A1; Water  
Ballast; "Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam  
Winches, and HARFIELD'S Patent Wind-  
lass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin  
Passengers and Cabin aft, for 3. Boilers  
retubed in Hongkong in June, and the  
Hull and Machinery now in first-class  
order.

Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be  
Sold SEPARATELY.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or the AUCTIONEER,  
Messrs. HUGHES & LEGGE, where Inventory and Plan of the  
Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of  
the hammer. The Balance on completion  
of Transfer, expenses of which are to be  
borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and  
Inventory, with all faults and errors of  
description, to be at the Purchaser's risk  
at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions from E. DE LABRENE,  
Esq., French Consul of Canton, to sell  
by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,  
the 28th day of January, 1879, at 2 p.m.,  
at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Sundry EFFECTS, belonging to the  
Estate of the late Captain LONGUEVILLE,  
comprising—

A large collection of BOOKS.  
A collection of Chinese, Japanese, Co-  
rean, and Annamite COINS.  
Aneroid, Sextant, Microscopes, Tele-  
scopes, Binoculars, Medicine Chest,  
Breech-loading and Needle Rifles and  
Fowling-Pieces, Spencer Repeating Ri-  
fles, Pistols, and Cartridges.

Vases, Bronzes, Ornaments,  
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja28

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The American Bark  
"J. H. INGERSOLL,"  
Captain Dow, will load here  
for the above Port, and will  
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

FOR HAMBURG.  
The 3/3 L. 1. German Bark  
"CONDOR,"  
STEFFENS, Master, will load  
here for the above Port, and will  
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The American Ship  
"FLEETWING,"  
Gunter, Master, will load here  
for the above Port, and will  
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, December 3, 1878. ja28

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.  
The Steamship  
"KWANGTUNG,"  
Capt. PUNCHARD, will be de-  
spatched for the above Ports  
on SUNDAY, the 19th Instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.  
Hongkong, January 14, 1879. ja19

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.  
(Calling off the usual Cargo Ports, and  
taking through Cargo and Passengers  
for New Zealand.)  
The Eastern and Australian  
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer  
"NORMANBY"  
will be despatched as above  
on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 11, 1879. ja27

NOTICE to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from  
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby informed that their Goods—  
with the exception of Opium—are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from  
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be  
obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
18th Instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 12, 1879. ja19

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.  
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
"OCEANIC," from San Francisco, &c.,  
are hereby requested to send in their Bills  
of Lading for countersignature, and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer  
will be landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. fe24

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Optional Cargo per  
Bark "PACIFIC SLOPE," from  
Cebu, are hereby requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned  
for countersignature, and take immediate  
delivery of their Goods.

All Cargo unclaimed after Twenty-four  
Hours will be carried on to WHAMPOA in  
the Vessel.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1879. ja21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.  
Gange, from London, in connec-  
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being  
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-  
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be  
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before Ten o'clock, the 15th Inst.,  
at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUES-  
DAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,  
Actg. Agent.

Ex "Iravaddy."  
G (in diamond) No. 1/3, Messrs Gilman  
& Co., 3 cases Granite, from London;  
Hongkong, January 3, 1879.



## Notices of Firms.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

BY Order of the Court of Directors,  
I have To-day Handed over Charge  
of this BRANCH to Mr JAMES SOMER-  
VILLE.

WILLIAM FORREST,  
Manager.

Hongkong, January 16, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our  
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on  
the 31st December last.

Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is  
admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

MR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby autho-  
rized to SIGN BILLS of LADING by  
the Company's Steamers.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself  
as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and  
AUDITOR.

THOS. ARNOLD.

16, Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted  
by us at this Port, CANTON and  
SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from  
this Date under the Style and Title of  
VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself  
at this Port and at CANTON as ME-  
CHANIC and COMMISSION AGENT,  
under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU  
& Co.

T. I. E. von PUSTAU.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

WE have ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of  
our Firm at SHANGHAI.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1878.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as  
a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c.,  
at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of  
"J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr OTTO BENCKE in our Firm  
CEASED on 31st December, 1878.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of  
JOHN GRANT SMITH and WIL-  
LIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on  
the 31st day of December, 1878.

MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1878.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED my BUSI-  
NESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at  
this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and  
Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, December 21, 1878.

## NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This  
Day CEASED to be a Partner in our  
Business.

HEINEMANN & Co.,  
Ship Brokers.

Hongkong, January 17, 1879.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as  
GENERAL and SHARE BROKER.

CARL DENEKE.

Office, Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

## NOTICE.

WE have To-day entered into Partner-  
ship under the Firm of DENEKE  
& GEORG as SHARE and GENERAL  
BROKERS.

CARL DENEKE,  
ERICH GEORG.

Foddar's Hill, No. 2,  
Hongkong, January 15, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to Close  
his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies  
that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or  
by him, he will Collect and Pay.

The Interest and Good will of his Business  
has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS  
LAPRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have  
This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of their  
Firm at Swatow, and have authorized  
Mr G. D. PIERCE to Sign for Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878.

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th January,

1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

IRAOUADY, Commandant GAUVAIN,

with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.

on the 24th January, 1879. (Parcels are

not to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 14, 1879.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. OCEANTO will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1879, at

3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to

Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of the 3rd February. PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 3, 1879.

## SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or

PAPERS will be thankfully received

at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, are prepared to Grant

POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and

on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the

usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-  
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable

reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in

China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared to

grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of

\$20,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise

in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on

Marine Risks to all parts of the World

in accordance with the Company's Articles

of Association. Two Thirds of the Profit,

are distributed annually to Contributors

whether Shareholders or not, in proportion

to the net amount of Premiums contributed

by each, the remaining third being carried

to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
General Agent,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## Insurances.

BERLIN COLOGNE  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the  
Company's Reinsurers, M. 100,000,000

Shareholders' Capital, " 6,000,000

Premiums and Interests " 5,167,643

Reserves, " 1,666,122

Makes a Grand Total of... M. 112,823,763

Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,507,981

THE Undersigned having been Appoint-

ed AGENTS GENERAL for the

above Company, are prepared to grant

Insurances to the extent of \$50,000 on

First-class Risks at Current Rates.

GROSSMANN & Co.,  
Agents General.

Hongkong, January, 1879.

## THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON.

THE AGENCY of the above Company

at this Port and at Foochow has

This Day been Transferred to the Under-

signed, who are prepared to accept Risks

and grant Policies at Current Rates.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1879.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against FIRE to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored







## For Sale.

**NOTICE.**  
TO CAPTAINS REQUIRING SEA STOCK,  
BEEF! BEEF!  
Ship "Commissary."  
24 Tons PRIME INDIA MESS BEEF, FOR SALE by private bargain on the above ship. Prices Moderate.  
Hongkong, December 24, 1878.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

Fontenay, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

Commissary, British ship, Captain A. Morrison.—Meyer & Co.

Fanny, French barque, Captain E. M. Gonyo.—Landstein & Co.

E. R. BEARER, American barque, Capt. A. E. Oakes.—Russell & Co.

PRINCE ARTHUR, British barque, Capt. R. Willa.—Chinese.

MAID OF JUDAH, British barque, Capt. Alfred W. Webb.—Rosario & Co.

PACIFIC, German steamer, Capt. Harnsheim.—Siemens & Co.

FLORIAN, American ship, Capt. Fowle.—Russell & Co.

ALFREDO, Italian barque, Captain S. Pittaluga.—Borno Co., Limited.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18, *Albat*, British steamer, 366, F. Ashton, Taiwanfo Jan. 15, and Swatow 17, General.—DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.

Jan. 18, *Sun-kei*, Chinese R. C., from a cruise.

Jan. 18, *Danube*, British steamer, 561, A. Clancy, Bangkok Jan. 6, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

Jan. 18, *Gylding*, Danish brig, 240, Winter, Muscat Nov. 27, and Amoy 16, General.—WELSH & CO.

Jan. 18, *Charité*, French barque, from Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18, *Stentor*, for London, &c.

18, *Yokohama*, for Swatow.

18, *Leura R. Burnham*, for Guam.

18, *Emeralda*, for Manila.

18, *Mongolia*, for Europe, &c.

18, *Japan*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

18, *Venice*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

18, *Pacific Slope*, for Whampoa.

## CLEARED.

*Crusader*, for Honolulu.

*Taiwan*, for Chefoo.

*Ching Tao*, for Takow.

*S. K. Bear*, for New York.

*Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports.

*Cassandra*, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Danube*, from Bangkok, 78 Chinese.

Per *Albat*, from Coast, 15 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Mongolia*, from Shanghai; for Galle, Mr. Tiffin and Mrs. Randall; for Melbourne, Mr. E. Trelawny.

Per *Venice*, for Yokohama; for Singapore, Mr. Fleischer; for Southampton, Mr. W. Milne.

Per *Japan*, from Hongkong; for Southampton, Lt. J. G. L. Temple, 74th Highlanders, Mr. A. Campbell Reddie, and Capt. Col. Dickson's native servant.

Per *Stentor*, for London, Mr. Davis, and 8 Distressed British Seamen; for Singapore, 8 Chinese.

Per *Emeralda*, for Manila, Messrs J. O. R. de Taylor, F. W. Heriot, and Wood.

Per *Japan*, for Singapore, Mr. Spitz; for Straits, 255 Chinese; for Calcutta, 15 Indians.

Per *Yokohama*, for Swatow, 165 Chinese, and 1 European.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Albat* reports: Left Taiwanfo on the 15th and Swatow on the 17th, having experienced strong monsoon and heavy weather throughout. In Swatow: S. S. Yesso, *Karo*, and *Swatow* passed a large steamer at 2 a.m. of the 18th inside Pedro Blanco.

The British steamer *Danube* reports: Heavy gales of wind throughout and very heavy sea.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

**MAILS will close:**  
For SAIGON.—

For *Panama*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 20th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For *Pernambuco*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 20th inst.

For *MANILA*.—

For schooner *Nuevo Constante*, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., instead of as previously notified.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

**MAILS will close:**  
For HOIHOW, with a mail for Pakhoi.—

Per H.M.S. *Maggie*, at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

**MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.**—

The French Contract Packet *Ironadilly* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Antares.

**HOURS OF CLOSING.**

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure, —

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure, —

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

**MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.**—

The Australian Contract Packet *Normanby*, will be despatched from Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Koppal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 1.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 1.30. Supplementary mail on board with 18 cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1879. ja27

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.**—

The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. fe4

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, January 18, 1879.

OPUM.—New Pains, cash, \$557½

" Old Pains, cash, —

" credit, —

" New Benares, cash, 527½

" credit, —

" Old Benares, cash, —

" credit, —

" New Malwa, cash, 786

" credit, —

" Allowance Tels, —

" Old Malwa, cash, 775

" credit, —

" Allowance Tels, —

## Exchange.

Telegraphic Transfer, ... 3/8

Bank on demand, ... 3/7

" 30 days' sight, ... 3/7

" 6 months' sight, ... 3/8 1/2

Credits, ... 3/8 1/2

Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/9

Bombay, demand Rupees, 220

Calcutta, ... 220

Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2

" 80 days, ... 73

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 109 1/2

Sycee, ... 109 1/2

Mexican, ... 27 1/2

Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, ... 27 1/2

English Sovereigns, ... 5.37

Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.37

Hongkong Bank, 50% prom.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,000

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon, The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.

Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Divine Service on every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE ABOARD FOR SEAMEN.—By Rev. J. Henderson, at 11 a.m.—To-morrow, on board the S. S. *Perusia*.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast Ports.

8 a.m.—Kin-Shan leaves for Canton.

8 a.m.—Ichang leaves for Canton.

**MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.**

**Miscellaneous.**

Noon.—Officers of Bottomry on *Flensburg* close.

**Auction.**

Sale of the Iron Screw S. S. *America*, by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or about this date.

**Amusement.**

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance Hall, Stanley Street.

**General Memoranda.**

TUESDAY, January 21.—

Goods per *Tigre* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

SATURDAY, January 25.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, January 27.—

2 p.m.—*Normanby* leaves for Singapore, &c.

TUESDAY, January 28.—

2 p.m.—Sale of Effects, &c., at Mr. Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.

TUESDAY, February 4.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under strict and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 10.15 p.m.

**THE CHINA MAIL.**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1879.

The fourth annual report of the Japanese minister of education has been issued within the last few weeks, and, like the preceding reports, is a most interesting document. In no matter has Japan made greater progress during the last decade than in education. The number of elementary schools in the country at the commencement of 1877, including 1,460 private schools, was 24,947. These schools had 2,067,801 pupils and 22,262 teachers, which give an average in round figures of two teachers and eighty-three pupils to each school, or one teacher to every thirty-five pupils. The total school population is placed at 5,160,915, which affords an average of 206 pupils to each school. To enable an idea to be formed as to the state of education in Japan we may state

that in Great Britain, which has a population about equal in numbers to that of Japan, the number of schools inspected by the Government inspectors in 1876, was 17,787, affording accommodation for 3,946,775 children, and that the average attendance during the same year was 2,340,277. The private schools are not of course here included, as they are in the statistics for Japan, and it must also be remembered that the average attendance is a different matter from the number of pupils on the school rolls. The middle or higher branches of educational establishments number 201, with 421 teachers and 11,670 scholars, while the elementary or normal schools number 102. With reference to the latter class of schools, the following interesting remarks occur in regard to the importance of increasing the supply of female teachers: "The education of children should be so conducted as to develop grace and gentleness in their manners and deportment. If they are brought up under the influence of the gentler natural qualities of female teachers, a much better result may be expected to be attained than if trained entirely by men. It may safely be said, therefore, that as the number of females being educated for teachers is increased, so the future happiness of the people will be promoted." The expenditure for the year on education was 5,250,045 yen.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

We understand there are to be a number of changes in the Police Force consequent upon Inspector Batten going home on sick leave.

We are requested to state that the Jurors need not attend any more the Criminal Sessions for the present month, the five cases on the calendar having been disposed of to-day.

We learn that the authorities have been successful in securing a few assets from the baggage of Hall, the absconding creditor of the Bank of San Francisco, who arrived in the *Oceanic* yesterday. Over \$7,000 in gold were found in a cash box which formed part of that individual's luggage.

The Ocean Race to-day round Hongkong and Ling-ting was raced in a famous wind, much too strong for yachtsmen of the feeble kind, but most exhilarating to veterans. The yachts started about 10 a.m.; and the race was won by *Naomi*, arriving at the winning mark thus:—

*Naomi*, 4h. 14m. 18s.

*Nesad*, 4h. 21m. 15s.

*Wave*, 4h. 39m. 26s.

The next Entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Monday evening next, commencing at 4-past 8 o'clock. Admission free. The following is the programme:—

1.—Pianoforte Solo.

2.—Duet, "Far away."

3.—Recitation, "Waterloo."

4.—Song, "The Baronet."

5.—Song, "Nancy Lee."

6.—Song, "Jock the railway Porter."

7.—Reading, "Elbow Room."

8.—Song, "Thy voice is near."

9.—Song, "Laugh and say you dinna."

10.—Song, "Ken."

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday after Epiphany, 18th January 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Ante Communion Service and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Isaiah, lv.; Second Lesson, Matthew, vii. from v. 7; Psalms, Nos. 105 and 106, Monk; Te Deum, No. 38 and 11, Monk; Benediction, No. 88, Monk; Anthem, Hymn No. 254, "Art thou weary, art thou languid," Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Hymn, "Jesus, meek and gentle," No. 104.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, lvii.; Second Lesson, Acts, xli.; Psalms, No. 107, Monk; Magnificat, No. 105, Monk; Nunc Dimittis, No. 9, Monk; First Hymn, "Jesus, the very thought of Thee," No. 178; Second Hymn, "Abide with me," No. 27.

**SUPREME COURT.**

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

Jan. 18, 1879.

The Sessions commenced to-day, and jurors were in waiting at ten o'clock; business was not, however, begun until 11 o'clock. When the Chief Justice took his seat, Mr. Haylar, Q.C. (who appeared for the Crown), said that, in the case against Gennett, for larceny from a money-changer's stall, two witnesses for the defence were not present—one had slipped in a vessel and left the Colony, and the other was reported sick at the sailors' Home Hospital.

After some conversational discussion, the defendant Gennett was appealed to, and as he preferred to be tried at once rather than wait for the recovery of his witness, the case was proceeded with.

Upon the Jury being called, the name of Mr. J. W. Terry was announced,



a clergyman and a lawyer was thorough, and his friend Dr. Ellet and Mr. Francis had examined the boys strictly according to the standards, in mathematics, algebra, and geometry. The parents had full confidence in the school; and the community also were in its favour, to judge from the number of gentlemen who had given prizes during the last day or two. For their part they would always do what they could in this noble mission of education. The school was open to all—poor boys as well as rich; and when he visited the school, he generally found that the poor boys were more studious and had more application than the richer lads. They would always do what they could in this Colony, where their institutions flourished under the ever-glorious British flag (applause).

His Excellency observed that the best boy in the school (Master J. Remedios) would in a few days receive a second prize from a mysterious donor (applause). An address of thanks was then read by one of the boys, in which His Excellency, Mrs. Hennessy, and the gentlemen donors were thanked for their presence and gifts, in the name of the scholars. The Governor then left.

Spectacles of the boys' penmanship and book-keeping which were on view were very creditable to all concerned.

## PRIZE LIST.

1st Class, 1st Division.—J. Remedios, for General Improvement, a Gold Medal, presented by Mr. J. J. Francis, and a Book, presented by Mr. James Russell; E. Figueiredo, for Mathematics, a Gold Medal, presented by the Hon. J. M. Price, and a Book, presented by Mr. D. Noronha; H. Carvalho, for English, a Gold Medal, presented by Mr. J. H. dos Remedios; A. Remedios, for French, a Gold Medal, presented by Mr. P. Pichon (Consul for France), and for Arithmetic, a Book, presented by Mr. J. M. Price; A. Costa, for Religious Instruction, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. A. Coxon, and for Reading and Grammar, a Dictionary, presented by the Rev. Brother Director.

2nd Division.—J. Carneiro, for English Composition, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie; E. Carvalho, for Religious Instruction, a Gold Medal, presented by His Lordship Bishop Raimond; and for French and Book-keeping, a Dictionary, presented by Mr. C. L. Thevenin; G. Sequeira, for Arithmetic, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. J. A. Barreto (Consul for Portugal); J. Goncalves, for Arithmetic, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie; L. Figueiredo, for Book-keeping, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. G. Sharp; L. d'Almeida e Castro, for English, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. A. Newton; H. Dixon, for English Speaking, Grammar and Geography, a Large Dictionary, presented by Mr. Ng Choy; L. Castro, for Mental Arithmetic, a Book, presented by Dr. Barry; J. da Costa, for Composition, a Silver Medal, presented by His Lordship Bishop Raimond; F. Carvalho, for Geography, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie.

2nd Class, 1st Division.—S. O'Ryan, for Religious Instruction, Dictation and Reading, a Silver Watch, presented by Mr. A. G. Romano; F. Brito, for Good Conduct, a Silver Medal, presented by Dr. Gomes, and for Grammar and Pencil Case, presented by Mr. D. Noronha; C. Omand, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; M. Leon, for Writing, a Fancy Inkstand, presented by Mr. F. D. Guedes; M. Souza, for Writing and Reading, a Book, presented by Mr. J. Russell; R. J. Collago, for Spelling, a Book, presented by the Christian Brothers; F. Braga, for Arithmetic and Grammar, a Gold Medal, presented by Dr. O'Brien, and for Home Tasks, a Book; M. Pereira, for Arithmetic, a Book; M. Gomes, for Geography, a Book; C. Ozorio, for Geography, a Book.

2nd Division.—P. Assis, for Grammar, Dictation and Geography, a Book; J. Gomes, for Grammar and Dictation, a Book; J. Souza, for Arithmetic, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios.

3rd Class.—A. Ribeiro, for Arithmetic, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. J. Russell; M. Machado, for Arithmetic, a Book; F. Murray, for Reading, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; F. d'Almeida e Castro, for Reading, a Book; F. Ribeiro, for Grammar, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; J. Carvalho, for Dictation, a Book; J. Prestage, for Dictation, a Book; C. Carvalho, for Good Conduct and Regular Attendance, a Book; L. da Silva, for Religious Instruction, a Book; C. Danenberg, for Free Handwriting, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; J. Malcampo, for Writing, a Book; J. Carneiro, for Home Tasks, a Dictionary, presented by Mr. Kwok Acheong.

4th Class.—E. Sequeira, for Good Conduct, a Book; P. Souza, for Arithmetic, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; J. Vieira, for Writing, a Book; F. Francis, for Memory Lessons, a Book; F. Jesus, for Reading, a Book; C. Barradas, for Writing, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; L. Ozorio, for Reading, a Book; D. Vieira, for Writing, a Book; F. Ribeiro, for Arithmetic, a Book; J. Gomes, for Dictation, a Book; G. Thomas, for Home Tasks, a Book; A. Meyer, for Improvement, an Album, presented by Mr. A. Roza.

5th Class.—E. Santos, for Reading, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; W. Roza, for Reading, a Book; A. Silva, for Religious Instruction, a Book; H. Hickey, for Spelling, a Book; F. Favacho, for Arithmetic, a Book; P. Roza, for Arithmetic, a Book; M. Collago, for Spelling, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; H. Oliveira, for Good Conduct, a Book; F. Sequeira, for Good Conduct, a Book.

6th Class.—M. Barradas, for General Improvement, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. B. Bellios; G. Gomes, for General Improvement, a Book; C. A. Remedios, for Reading and Spelling, a Book; M. Danenberg, for Reading, a Book; G. Costa, for Writing, a Book; J. F. Viçoso, for Writing, a Pencil case; H. Campos, for Pencil-gal and Pencil Case.

Chinese Class.—Yeung Ah Shing, for English, a Book, presented by Rev. Br. Visitor; Leung Ah Shing, for Grammar, a Book, presented by Mr. Kwok Acheong; Leung Ah Shing, for Grammar, a Book; Leung Ah Wood, for Dictation, a Book; Kan Shun, for English Reading, a Book; Wong Wing Kwong, for English Reading, a Book; Chan So-nen, for Reading, a Book; Chong Cheong, for Good Conduct, a Book; Hip Hoo Kee, for Arithmetic, a Book; Yehing, for Arithmetic, a Book.

## ANOTHER DARING NIGHT ATTACK.

Last night, or rather about 12 o'clock a.m., a daring raid was made in a house at Hong Ham, and the robbers, not satisfied with successfully looting the house, set fire to it, and thus finished their devilish work in a masterly manner. Unfortunately not a man has been arrested, and the rascals will by this second escapade be more than ever assured that they may rob, murder and plunder with impunity.

The thieves appear to have followed the tactics of those who made the recent attack at Wing-Lok Street. They were well armed with rifles and spears, which they used unsparingly. It would appear that about 12 o'clock the Indian Constable on duty (No. 61) was just turning the corner of the boundary wall of the dock near the village, when he met about 30 men all in a body. He challenged them, and was immediately assailed; being struck on the head and the cheek with a sharp instrument apparently a spear he fell down, and was then kicked and beaten until he was black and blue, and his rifle was taken from him. An Indian watchman in the dock, hearing the disturbance outside, ran out of the gate, and seeing the ground bleeding, he ran along the village, intending to call another watchman who lived in the village, and alarm the police. He had not gone far when he was shot down and speared; the shot passing through his left lung. Having settled affairs so far to their satisfaction, the rascals then set to work about the business they had in hand. A number ascended by means of a ladder to the upper part of the house (a general storekeeper's shop) and intimidated the inmates, whilst others kept guard outside. There were about 20 men living over the shop, principally employees of the Dock Company, who, being aroused in this unceremonious manner, and being wholly unarmed, were easily intimidated. The robbers then appear to have descended into the shop and made straight for the safe. This was easily broken open, being of cast iron, and about \$500 in silver and notes were extracted. With this and every other little valuable they could find, the thieves appeared satisfied, and at once proceeded to fire the house. By this time the neighbourhood was thoroughly aroused. P. C. Butlin, who was on charge of the Police Station at Hong Ham, had been attracted to the scene by the report of firearms, and had got to within 20 yards of the spot when he was observed by some of the marauders, and received by a volley. Seeing the state of affairs, and being alone, he naturally deemed discretion the better part of valor, and sought shelter behind a stone pillar. The thieves, apparently determined to be free from interruptions, fired one or two volleys up the street. The villagers were thoroughly cowed and kept within doors; one poor fellow—a fitter employed by the Dock Company, who lived about three doors from the house which was attacked—came out on his verandah to see what the disturbance meant, and was immediately shot in the breast. The wound is not dangerous, however.

The premises having once been fired, the thieves left in a body, firing their rifles as they went to insure their being uninterrupted. The Europeans in the Dock turned out on hearing the shots fired, but by the time they had reached the spot, the rascals had decamped. They therefore paid their attention to extinguishing the fire, which had by this time got a good hold of the house; and in this they did good service. Assistance also arrived from Teim Tsai and Yow Mah Ti; and with the small appliances they had, the fire was confined to the one building, although, owing to the narrowness of the street and the nature of the buildings, the whole village might easily have been destroyed. Fortunately there was plenty of water ready to hand, and the fire was got under by 2 o'clock. There was a very strong wind and a high sea all night, and consequently assistance from this side was rather hard to obtain. It was of course never thought in Hongkong that robbery had anything to do with the fire, although it was plainly visible, and in fact the general opinion was that it was only an isolated case. Inspector Grimes sent Sergeant Flynn and a party of 12 men to the house as it was a long time before they could reach the shore, which they did at Teim Tsai Teul, and they then had a long distance to walk, so that the fire was nearly out when they arrived. The villagers said that they could not understand the dialect spoken by the thieves, who, however, were evidently well acquainted with the locality, and what is more with the house. The employees in the Dock were paid on the 16th, and most of them deal with the shop which has just been attacked, which is the wealthiest in the village and has been attacked but without success twice before. On the last occasion, about 12 months ago, the thieves endeavoured to blow it up with powder but failed. The shopkeepers' customers had only settled their accounts yesterday, and this is the reason of his having such a large amount of money on the premises; considering the nature of the attack there is little doubt but what this fact must have been well known to the thieves, and it is more than probable that some of the villagers were in collusion with them. It is said that the thieves came from Taiwan; at all events, wherever they came from, there is not the slightest doubt but that they came with the express object of attacking one particular shop, and they would scarcely have done this had they not known there was good booty to be got. P. C. Butlin did all that he could do under the circumstances; he has more than once given evidence of his bravery. He fired seven shots at the rascals with his revolver, but whether any took effect or not is a mystery; he had his rifle and bayonet with him, and would have used them to good purpose as he is known to be a good marksman, but there was such confusion that it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe. He did come near bayoneting one of the shopkeepers, but fortunately recognized him in time. There was a deal of looting going on even after the gang had left the scene, and the shopkeepers assert that for some little time there was nothing but wholesale plunder going on from one end of the village to the other.

The Europeans who resided at the Dock were Mr. Liddell and Mr. Young of the Dock Company, Inspector Cameron, Sergeant Flynn, and P. C. Butlin and Myers. A boy was sent to the police station with a note, and Dr. Young arrived at the Dock between 4 and 5 a.m. and pronounced the Indian watchman to be in a very dangerous state.

On enquiry at the Hospital to-day we learn that the watchman is not expected to survive, but that the other two are not dangerously hurt. The Chinese litter was able to walk and left the Hospital refusing assistance. We understand that one man was arrested by P. C. Butlin, but he proved to be known to some of the villagers, who swore to his having been elsewhere at the time the attack was made, and there is so far very little hope of anyone being caught. We believe that when such attacks as that of last night prove successful that it is the custom for the thieves to let off crackers on the roof of the house and burn paper. Whether this was the cause of the fire or a devilish means of showing their defiance of law and order or to draw public attention to the conflagration whilst they escaped, we can see no good the rascals would gain by firing the house once they had secured their booty. It would be interesting to learn if amongst the rascals of last night's drama there were any of the 78 lately released from Victoria Gaol. We are inclined to believe that they are the same men or some of the same who attacked Winglok Street. A spear similar to those found in Winglok Street was found amongst the ruins. We believe that the dying depositions of the watchman have been taken. The Government would do well to offer liberal, very liberal, rewards for the apprehension of the rascals who have thus again shown their defiance of British law and order.

THE RETURN OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE. His Excellency said that before the regular business was commenced he had an audience to him that His Honor, the Chief Justice, had returned, and they all, he was sure, felt great pleasure in seeing him amongst them again restored to health. His Honor, Mr. Price had urged, upon him (H. E.) that he should allow him to retire from the position of Colonial Treasurer which he had held for a time, and he had also applied for leave of absence. As his honor, friend desired to give some attention to the business in his own department before he left the Colony, His Excellency had complied with both his requests, and had had the satisfaction of appointing Mr. Tomchoy to be Acting Colonial Treasurer in the place of Mr. Price.

THE OPIUM FARM. His Excellency said they would remember that at the meeting of the Council on the 21st December he laid before them, and read the first time, an Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 2 of 1858, entitled "An Ordinance for licensing and regulating the sale of prepared opium." The Ordinance was prepared by Mr. Phillippe, the Attorney General, upon the instructions His Excellency had given him in accordance with the honorable friends of the Council. Its object was to provide greater checks upon the smuggling of prepared opium, and to afford the Government similar powers in regard to proceedings immediately before the transfer of the license to new parties as were enjoyed by the Government at Singapore and Saigon. The Bill had now been in the hands of the members of the Council since the 21st December. A few verbal alterations had been suggested, and the Chief Justice, who had been in communication with the Attorney General, would no doubt let them know the precise meaning of those alterations.

The Chief Justice then detailed the verbal alterations proposed, and said that with regard to the words "Revenue Officer" some doubt had been expressed whether they had not in this Colony the good fortune of not knowing really what a "Revenue Officer" was. The name had now been introduced for the first time in this Bill. As a term of law it was very convenient that the name should be defined, and he was happy to say it only applied to their legislation with reference to opium. It was necessary that the name should appear in the Bill, and they had therefore defined the name "Revenue Officer" in the first section.

His Excellency proposed that the Bill be read a second time.

Carried. His Excellency said he had now to move that the Standing Order be suspended, and that they should go into Committee on the Bill. Carried. His Excellency: You have heard from the Chief Justice his explanations of the changes that have been made—mostly verbal changes—in the Bill, and I may add to them that not only has Mr. Phillippe devoted his attention to the Bill, and the Chief Justice gone through it, but Mr. Russell has also gone carefully into it, and the copy I hold in my hand is the copy corrected by him. We may therefore assume that what has been done here has been done in accordance with the law, and I also believe it has been done in accordance with your intentions. The objects and reasons of the Bill were stated by the Attorney General as follows:—"The principal objects of this Ordinance are to impose some check on the outgoing opium farmer to prevent him from manufacturing or disposing of or near the end of his term excessive quantities of boiled or prepared opium to the detriment of the new opium farmer and of the revenue, and to give to the opium farmer increased facilities for his protection from competition by unauthorized persons. Section 1 provides that no opium farmer or his licensee shall dispose of prepared opium at or near the end of his term or at any other time authorising the use of such prepared opium after 12 o'clock of the 3rd day after the commencement of the term of the succeeding farmer. Section 2 provides that public notice shall be given by the outgoing farmer previous to the cessation of the term for which he holds the exclusive privilege of boiling and preparing opium and selling and retailing the same and that no boiled or prepared opium may be lawfully used after the date mentioned in such notice without the consent of the incoming farmer. Section 3 provides that the outgoing farmer shall hand over his stocks of opium to the incoming farmer at current prices. Section 4 provides that the opium farmer shall not at or near the end of his term manufacture more than the usual quantity of opium nor sell prepared opium at less than current price or in larger quantities than usual at the time of year, nor sell, export, &c., any of his stock of prepared opium, but make over to the new farmer all his stock at marketable value and in the event of differences arising between the outgoing and incoming farmer in respect of this or the 3rd section provides for a reference to arbitration. Section 5 amends section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, and is intended to make it clear that no person is permitted to use prepared opium purchased from a farmer whose privilege has expired. A proviso is introduced for the permitting small quantities to be used purchased from the old farmer or his licensee for a limited period after the commencement of the new farmer's term. Section 6 permits the seizure by a Revenue or Police Officer of prepared opium found in the possession of unauthorized persons or in unauthorized places and also of utensils and vessels used or manifestly intended to be used for boiling or preparing opium. Section 7 provides that where prepared opium is found in the possession of any unauthorized person or in any unauthorized place and utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium are also found in the possession of such person or in such place any raw opium found in the possession of such person or in such place may be also seized by a Revenue or Police Officer. Section 8 provides generally that where there is reasonable ground to believe that opium is boiled or prepared by any unauthorized person or in any unauthorized place or utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium found in the possession of such person or in such place may be seized by a Revenue or Police Officer. Section 9 enables a Justice of the Peace to issue a Search Warrant as well as a Magistrate to any Police or Revenue Officer and authorizes the person executing the warrant in addition to seizing boiled or prepared opium as provided by Ordinance 2 of 1858 section 6 to seize utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium and also where such utensils or vessels are found to seize any raw opium that may be found in the possession of any person having such prepared opium or utensils, &c., or as may be found in any such place. Section 10 authorizes the Governor to appoint Revenue Officers on the nomination of the opium farmer. Section 11 provides that the names and places of residence of Revenue Officers shall be posted conspicuously at the Police Office. Section 12 enacts that Revenue Officers shall be provided with badges which are to be produced when they are about to act as such Revenue Officers. Police Officers when acting as Revenue Officers are also to produce some part of their public equipment. Section 13 removes any doubt existing at present by providing that penalties may be renewed summarily before a Magistrate. Section 14 explains what the word "possession" is intended to mean. Section 15 applies to and authorizes proceedings to be taken when prepared opium or utensils or vessels for preparing the same are found apparently in the possession of no one, and provides for the forfeiture of raw opium found at the same time and place. Section 16 provides for the forfeiture by a Magistrate of raw opium found in the possession of unauthorized persons or in unauthorized places where it appears to such Magistrate that raw opium has been boiled or prepared by such unauthorized person or in such unauthorized place and enables him to deliver such raw opium to the opium farmer. Section 17 enables the present farmers to terminate their term by giving a month's notice to the Colonial Secretary within one month from the time this Ordinance comes into operation, otherwise present arrangements to continue subject to the provisions of the Ordinance. Section 18 provides that this Ordinance shall be construed with 2 of 1858, and may be cited as "The Opium Ordinance (Opium) 1858-1878." The Council having gone into Committee on the Bill, Mr. Lowcock said he felt inclined to take some exception to the words "Revenue Officer." It appeared to be, so to speak, the introduction of the thin end of the wedge. His Excellency said the words occurred in the ordinances at Singapore and Saigon. Mr. Lowcock asked if they could not use the word "Excise Officer" they ought to avoid, if they could, any reference to the name "Revenue Officer," which had never yet been used in the laws and regulations of the Colony. Mr. Tomchoy suggested the words "Opium Revenue Officer." Mr. Kewick thought it would be well to use the term "Excise Officer." The term would be especially apt and convenient in another Ordinance which it was proposed to introduce, with reference to the Spirit Farm. Mr. Lowcock was decidedly of opinion, after what Mr. Kewick had observed, that the term "Excise Officer" should be used. His Excellency said he had not the slightest objection. The Chief Justice said the term "Revenue Officer" must be altered all through the Ordinance, if the amendment were adopted. His Excellency then proposed that the term "Excise Officer" be substituted for "Revenue Officer." The proposal was adopted unanimously. Previous to the above amendment the section read as follows:—"1. The term 'Revenue Officer' shall mean the person appointed by the Governor under section XI of this Ordinance, and for the purposes of this Ordinance, any boiled or prepared opium, or utensils or vessels used for preparing the same shall be deemed to be in possession of any person if he knowingly have them in actual possession, custody, or control by himself or by any other person." Upon sections 4 and 6, coming under consideration, Mr. Kewick said there was a question in his mind as to the fairness of their provisions in regard to the present farmers. These people obtained their contract, under certain conditions of an Ordinance, and it appeared to him that for the Government to come now, when the farmers were almost at the end of their contract, and make conditions which were not brought forward at the time they obtained the contract, was perhaps legal, but it was questionable if it were hardly fair. The two sections referred to read as follows:—"1. The holder of the exclusive privilege and his licensees shall, on the expiration of his term, hand over to the incoming holder, and the incoming holder shall take shall not at or near the end of his term manufacture more than the usual quantity of opium nor sell prepared opium at less than current price or in larger quantities than usual at the time of year, nor sell, export, &c., any of his stock of prepared opium, but make over to the new farmer all his stock at marketable value and in the event of differences arising between the outgoing and incoming farmer in respect of this or the 3rd section provides for a reference to arbitration. Section 5 amends section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, and is intended to make it clear that no person is permitted to use prepared opium purchased from a farmer whose privilege has expired. 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A proviso is introduced for the permitting small quantities to be used purchased from the old farmer or his licensee for a limited period after the commencement of the new farmer's term. Section 6 permits the seizure by a Revenue or Police Officer of prepared opium found in the possession of unauthorized persons or in unauthorized places and also of utensils and vessels used or manifestly intended to be used for boiling or preparing opium. Section 7 provides that where prepared opium is found in the possession of any unauthorized person or in any unauthorized place and utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium are also found in the possession of such person or in such place any raw opium found in the possession of such person or in such place may be also seized by a Revenue or Police Officer. Section 8 provides generally that where there is reasonable ground to believe that opium is boiled or prepared by any unauthorized person or in any unauthorized place or utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium found in the possession of such person or in such place may be seized by a Revenue or Police Officer. Section 9 enables a Justice of the Peace to issue a Search Warrant as well as a Magistrate to any Police or Revenue Officer and authorizes the person executing the warrant in addition to seizing boiled or prepared opium as provided by Ordinance 2 of 1858 section 6 to seize utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium and also where such utensils or vessels are found to seize any raw opium that may be found in the possession of any person having such prepared opium or utensils, &c., or as may be found in any such place. Section 10 authorizes the Governor to appoint Revenue Officers on the nomination of the opium farmer. Section 11 provides that the names and places of residence of Revenue Officers shall be posted conspicuously at the Police Office. Section 12 enacts that Revenue Officers shall be provided with badges which are to be produced when they are about to act as such Revenue Officers. Police Officers when acting as Revenue Officers are also to produce some part of their public equipment. Section 13 removes any doubt existing at present by providing that penalties may be renewed summarily before a Magistrate. Section 14 explains what the word "possession" is intended to mean. Section 15 applies to and authorizes proceedings to be taken when prepared opium or utensils or vessels for preparing the same are found apparently in the possession of no one, and provides for the forfeiture of raw opium found at the same time and place. Section 16 provides for the forfeiture by a Magistrate of raw opium found in the possession of unauthorized persons or in unauthorized places where it appears to such Magistrate that raw opium has been boiled or prepared by such unauthorized person or in such unauthorized place and enables him to deliver such raw opium to the opium farmer. Section 17 enables the present farmers to terminate their term by giving a month's notice to the Colonial Secretary within one month from the time this Ordinance comes into operation, otherwise present arrangements to continue subject to the provisions of the Ordinance. Section 18 provides that this Ordinance shall be construed with 2 of 1858, and may be cited as "The Opium Ordinance (Opium) 1858-1878." The Council having gone into Committee on the Bill, Mr. Lowcock said he felt inclined to take some exception to the words "Revenue Officer." It appeared to be, so to speak, the introduction of the thin end of the wedge. His Excellency said the words occurred in the ordinances at Singapore and Saigon. Mr. Lowcock asked if they could not use the word "Excise Officer" they ought to avoid, if they could, any reference to the name "Revenue Officer," which had never yet been used in the laws and regulations of the Colony. Mr. Tomchoy suggested the words "Opium Revenue Officer." Mr. Kewick thought it would be well to use the term "Excise Officer." The term would be especially apt and convenient in another Ordinance which it was proposed to introduce, with reference to the Spirit Farm. Mr. Lowcock was decidedly of opinion, after what Mr. Kewick had observed, that the term "Excise Officer" should be used. His Excellency said he had not the slightest objection. The Chief Justice said the term "Revenue Officer" must be altered all through the Ordinance, if the amendment were adopted. His Excellency then proposed that the term "Excise Officer" be substituted for "Revenue Officer." 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## Portfolio.

## THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL.

BY ELIZABETH JUMINGS.

"We need a younger man to stir the people,  
And lead them to the fold."  
The deacons said. "We ask your resignation,  
Because you're growing old."

The pastor bowed his deacons out in silence,  
And tenderly the gloom  
Of twilight hid him and his bitter-anguish  
Within the lonely room.

Above the violet hills the sunlight's glory  
Hung like a crown of gold,  
And from the great church spire the bell's  
Sweet anthem  
Awoke the stillness rolled.

Assembled were the people for God's worship;  
But in his study chair  
The pastor sat unheeding, while the south wind  
Cared his snow-white hair.

A smile lay on his lips. His was the secret  
Of sorrow's glad surcease.  
Upon his forehead shone the benediction  
Of everlasting peace.

"The ways of Providence are most mysterious,"  
The deacons gravely said;  
As wondering eyes and scared, the people  
Crowded  
About their pastor—dead.

"We loved him," wrote the people on the  
Words of shining gold;  
And 'bove the broken heart they set a statue  
Of marble, white and cold.  
—New York Home Journal.

## FOLDED HANDS.

They were so helpless when I saw them first,  
The tiny fingers could not clasp a thing,  
But folded lay upon the breast that nursed,  
Too weak to wander and too frail to cling.

I saw them when the years had given them  
Strength  
To clasp life's joys with passion's impulse  
bold—  
Two restless hands that found their rest at  
length,  
And folded lay within another's hold.

I saw them strained with labor's patient  
strife,  
Worn with the burden that they could  
not bear;  
First weakly raised against the woes of life,  
Then folded in the calmness of despair.

One day we found them lying waxen white  
Upon a breast grown strangely calm and  
cold;  
We softly hid them then from out of sight,  
The folded hands that never shall unfold.  
—Harper's.

## ODE TO THE MOSQUITO.

Could thorns and thistles sprout a lung  
Through which their sharpness might be  
sung;

Were nettles like a baby born  
To yell from darkness till the morn;  
Were Hades hosed in one small thing,  
Could curses buzz about and sing,  
Hot tapers torments serenade  
With whines on flying diables played;  
Had alders wings and venomous heart  
To set the true assassin's part;  
Did evil hatch itself through flies,  
Averian atoms in disguise—  
Thou mudsore of midnight air,  
Straight could I place ye then and there.

Whence sally thy ferocious flock  
As slowly my rheumatic creak  
Goes hobbling through the solemn hours?  
Whence come those pricking powers,  
Minute, stilettoed villanies,  
To sap the vitals of mine ease?  
What mighty midge, in conscience' stead,  
Disturbs the refuge of my bed,  
Or pauses on infernal route  
To drain life's very fluid out?

O water-risen dip'ral devil,  
Thou starved wretch of rank and revel;  
O empty wickedness with wings,  
Thou insect-imp equipped with stings;  
O swiftest of human kind,  
Gannet glim with a miner's mind;  
Thou pestilence on pinions gray,  
Thou embryo eagle mad for prey—  
What still more cruel can I say,  
Thou hornet's ghost turned to other way?  
—J. F. Cheney.

THE SINS OF THE AGE.—The ignoble  
love of ease and pleasure; the degrading  
worship of wealth; the demoralising frauds  
and dishonesties that come of the fierce  
hate to possess it; the senseless extrava-  
gance of luxury that too often follows on  
its possession; the effrontery of vice that,  
flushed with pride and fullness of bread, no  
longer condescends to pay to virtue even  
the tribute of hypocrisy; the low cynicism  
that sneers away all those better thoughts  
and higher aims that are the very breath  
of a nation's nobler life, and springing out  
of these, the strife of interests, the war of  
classes, widening and deepening day by  
day, the envious selfishness of poverty  
clinging in its natural reaction against the  
oppressive selfishness of wealth; the  
dull, desperate hate with which those who  
want and have not come at last to regard  
the whole framework of society, which  
seems to them but one huge contrivance  
for their oppression; the wild dreams of  
revolutionary change which shall give to  
all alike, without the pain of labour and  
self-denial, those enjoyments which are now  
the privileged possession of the few, but  
which the many long for with a bitter and  
a persistent longing—these are some of the  
seeds of evil which, sown in our own soil  
and by our own hands, may one day rise  
up, an exceeding great army, more to be  
dreaded than the invading hosts of any  
foreign foe. The glare and glitter of our  
modern civilisation may, hide these for a  
time from us; we may fail to see how some  
of the most precious elements of our national  
greatness are withering in its heated atmos-  
phere, or what evil things are growing to  
maturity in the darker shadows that it  
casts; but they are there, nevertheless; and  
if we heed them not and reform them not,  
the time may come when we may wish  
that the sharp and sobering discipline of  
war—may, even the terrible trials and  
shadows of defeat—had visited in time  
to save us from the greater horrors bred  
out of our own sin in time of profound  
peace.—The Bishop of Peter-  
borough's Charge.

COMMON SENSE.—If only this much-  
talked-of and be-praised gift could be  
widely diffused among us, how vastly dif-  
ferent would be our lives, and how much

less conventional we should become! If  
we had each one of us but the moral cour-  
age to take from its hiding-place the  
common sense with which we are more or  
less provided, to cultivate it by a constant  
use, and to act solely on its dictates, what  
a very different world this would speedily  
become! If each one acted according to  
his own thought or opinion, instead of the  
unwritten but obligatory law, "every one  
does so and so," society would at once  
assume a charming and refreshing origi-  
nality. People would do things because they  
wished to do them, and say things because  
they really thought them; instead of in  
obedience to the dictates of fashion. Ori-  
ginality would cease to be considered "bad  
style"; on the contrary, it would be duly  
welcomed and warmly appreciated. We  
cannot say, however, that we see any im-  
mediate probability of the approach of this  
much-to-be-desired millennium; indeed,  
those possessed in some small degree of the  
right seem chiefly bent on hiding their feeble  
light under a bushel, and imposing the  
same duty on those more highly gifted  
than themselves; although they are still  
ready to join in a chorus of praise and  
admiration, so long as common sense  
remains quietly on its pedestal, and refrains  
from descending into the arena of daily  
life to disturb their muds or to condemn  
their follies.—World.

## A CLEVER BANK FRAUD.

Just now (says the Daily Telegraph) it is  
to the little kingdom of Belgium that we  
are indebted for the last great sensational  
crime, though it is devoid of that savage  
coarseness of incident which too often marks  
the artistic *tout ensemble* of French sensa-  
tionality. The criminal is one Eugene T'Kint,  
a respectable young fellow,  
Roodbeke, a respectable young fellow,  
whose years ago was started in life as a  
subordinate clerk in the Bank of Belgium,  
and he stands charged with having embezzled  
or stolen no less than £920,000. Eugene  
T'Kint was a clever youth, and soon after  
entering the bank did what most criminals  
of his ability do—he detected a weak spot,  
a loophole of laxity—in the working of its  
"system." The Bank of Belgium was the  
favourite receptacle for the deposit of small  
tradesmen's securities and savings. The  
weak spot in its plan of working was this,  
that when securities were lodged with it no  
record in detail of the fact was made. In  
a vague way the general title of the security  
was entered in the books, and the depositor's  
name was noted. But beyond the record  
that such and such a person had on a given  
date deposited shares or scrip of a certain  
company, to an amount named, the books  
of the bank took no cognisance of the trans-  
action. Any sharp clerk could see at a  
glance what was wrong in this system. No  
accurate note was taken of the securities,  
so as to enable them in each case to be  
exactly identified with the names of their  
depositors. No attempt, in other words,  
was made to check the "numbers" as well  
as the amount of these securities, and of this  
fact young T'Kint soon made profitable  
use. He had one hundred and sixty  
pounds a year of salary, and had sole charge  
of these securities, amounting in value to  
many millions sterling. It never occurred  
to his worthy chief, M. Fortamps—a great  
financier and a senator to boot—as odd that  
a clerk with one hundred and sixty pounds  
a year could live like a lord and enjoy life  
with the prodigality of a prince; that he  
could have a town house, a rural villa, a  
picture gallery, a box at the Monnaie, a  
racing stable, and all sorts of delightfully  
wicked but ruinously expensive luxuries.  
Yet how, it will be asked, even under the  
latest system and most creditable manager,  
was a young bank clerk in T'Kint's  
position able to steal £920,000? Nothing  
could be simpler than the modus operandi.  
When he wanted money, he merely ap-  
propriated scrip or any valuable security  
deposited in the bank. When the depositor  
asked for delivery of the said scrip, T'Kint  
blandly handed him scrip similar in kind  
and amount that had been deposited by  
somebody else. As he always took care to  
tap a large area of deposits, he never  
exhausted any single one to such an  
extent as render it impossible to meet a  
sudden call from some depositor whose  
lodged securities might have been embezzled.  
As nobody took note of the numbers  
of their "shares," and as the bank kept no  
record of anything but their amounts,  
nobody knew or could know on withdraw-  
ing his property that what he got was  
identical with what he had lodged. Then  
no one had any motive to suspect T'Kint.  
He was an unusually obliging young gen-  
tleman—lending people money on easy terms,  
getting favours for them, paying their  
dividends at sight without deducting com-  
mission—in fact, he behaved as though his  
one object in life were to popularise the  
bank with all classes of the community.  
As for the directors, why should they be  
suspicious of a young fellow who did  
so much good work for them on a hundred  
and sixty pounds a year, and never  
asked for an increase of salary? One day,  
it is true, they were startled by M. Bi-  
choffheim, the eminent financier, lodging  
a complaint to the effect that 1,358 shares  
of the Namur and Liège Railway, belong-  
ing to him, whose numbers he had noted,  
had, without his knowledge, been abstracted  
from the bank, and deposited in another  
establishment of which he was himself a  
director. He went and demanded the  
scrip, but was told by T'Kint that, as the  
office was closing, he must come next day.  
He came next day, and after waiting a  
quarter of an hour, had his shares, which  
had been meanwhile recovered, tendered to  
him as if nothing was out of joint in the  
transaction. As for his complaint, so cleverly  
did T'Kint defend himself  
and so artfully did he dwell on the  
popularity the bank had gained through  
his exertions, that, instead of looking  
into his record of securities, the directors  
accorded him a vote of thanks. Even  
his chief, M. Fortamps, abated not a  
 jot of his confidence in him, and only in-  
spected his ledgers after giving him a few  
days' notice of his intention to do so. One  
day, however, T'Kint began to find the  
atmosphere of Brussels getting uncomfort-  
ably warm, and feeling he would benefit by  
a change of climate, he set out for New  
York. He might have added a new chapter  
to the financial history of the Great Re-  
public had it not been that he was captured  
at Liverpool with three hundred and twenty  
thousand p'unds of other people's money  
in his carpet-bag.

## FOUR MILLIONAIRES.

Four residents of San Francisco have  
died since the beginning of this year—Hop-  
kins, Colton, Reese, and O'Brien—all of  
whom began life in poverty and died reputed  
millionaires, each of them leaving

an estate estimated at more than \$8,000,000  
dols. The San Francisco *Alta* gives the  
following account of the four: "Hopkins  
was strictly economical, fond of business  
and of business, with a strong sense of  
duty, a dislike of display and of any par-  
ticipation in political movements. He was  
a quiet, just man, liked and trusted by all  
who knew him well; fitted to thrive by pru-  
dence and thrift, avoiding everything that  
looked to him like speculation, but not un-  
able to comprehend or undertake great  
enterprises, such as the Central Pacific was  
at the beginning. Colton was a very differ-  
ent man. He began life as an office-holder,  
was a natural politician, and was fond of  
participating in public movements and in-  
fluencing men about him. He had a natural  
liking for speculation, and made many in-  
vestments which would never have found  
favour with Hopkins; but he was much  
more careful than the average speculator.  
He acquired his first million by the  
making of his money. He was proud of  
his magnificent home, and was the only one  
of the four that had one, Hopkins, dying  
before the completion of his palace, which  
he built rather as a sense of duty to Cal-  
ifornia than to gratify his own taste. Like  
the others, Colton had an excellent reputa-  
tion for fair dealing. It would, we imagine,  
be no injustice to Michael Reese to call him  
a gentle miser. He had a genius for lend-  
ing money. An excellent judge of men and  
a sound thinker, he carefully studied the  
investments offered to him before accepting  
them. It was his rule to rely exclusively  
on his own judgment, and never take a  
large risk merely because of a possibility of  
large gains. Reasonable certainty of a mo-  
derate profit was, in his opinion, the first  
requisite in a business transaction. After  
he had acquired his first million he bor-  
rowed largely, and nobody knew better  
where to borrow cheap or to lend dear. He  
provided himself with a good stock of  
available securities, from which he could  
readily obtain money from people who  
would not lend unless they could obtain  
their funds at very short notice. He loaned  
at much higher rates. It is said by those  
who ought to know that he made 200,000  
dols. annually on borrowed money. He  
paid several visits to Europe, and some-  
times indulged in little luxuries; but his  
expenditures for personal enjoyment were  
generally less than those of men with an  
income of 2,000 dols. a year. His only  
gift of money for a public purpose in his  
lifetime, so far as we know, was that of  
8,000 dols. to purchase Lieber's library for  
the State University. He could make him-  
self agreeable in company, and was fair and  
faithful in business transactions. W. S.  
O'Brien had no uncommon capacity in any  
respect, and in the ordinary course of events  
he would never have made more than a  
moderate fortune. He owed much of his  
great success to genial manners. As a good  
fellow he had few superiors. He always had  
a cheerful word for everybody, and every-  
body liked him. His popularity contributed  
much to give a start to the house of Flood  
and O'Brien, and he was fortunate enough to be  
associated with men whose special know-  
ledge and talents raised the firm to princely  
wealth. He did not bother himself much  
in the acquisition or in the management of  
his wealth; it added little to his enjoyment  
and made little change in his tastes or as-  
sociations. He was to the last the same  
plain, simplehearted man among his old  
friends as in the earlier days. Each of  
these four men deserved his good fortune,  
which did no harm to the community. Hop-  
kins obtained much of his wealth from Go-  
vernment subsidies; but in return he  
helped to build 2,000 miles of railroad, and  
he made a good return for all he got.  
Colton helped to build 700 miles of rail-  
road. O'Brien's wealth contributed to erect  
one of the finest buildings and to found one  
of the wealthiest banks in the United  
States. Reese erected many good buildings.  
Hopkins, O'Brien, and Reese were childless;  
Colton leaves two daughters. The millions  
accumulated by one generation will be dis-  
tributed by the next."

## WHY KILL THE WRONG MEN?

The tendency to humanitarianism in dealing  
with our criminals has been and is, to a  
great extent, desirable and beneficial; but  
it has its limits. Statistics doubtless prove  
an overrated decrease of recidivists of late  
years; but with an average of 16,000 fresh  
convictions every year, and with the daily  
records of barbarities which familiarity has  
deprived of much of their atrocity, it is not  
too much to say that there cannot be less  
than 2000 convicted criminals in English  
gaols whose inmate villainy puts them outside  
the pale of hope. Among these are the  
calculating plotters whose schemes have  
robbed the widow and the aged of their sole  
support; the fiends whose brutal lust has  
ruined their victims; the murderers who by  
legal quibbles have dodged the hangman,  
and other well-known types of scoundrelism.  
Our great convicts establishments overflow  
with creatures of this sort—veritable wild-  
beasts most of them—whom no punishment  
can frighten into decency, and no kindness  
subdue. These are deadly homes for feed,  
fatten, clothe, educate, train in handicrafts,  
spend fortune in qualifying them to compete  
with honest workers whom we help them to  
out, and then we turn them out into the  
world, healthier, more knowing and less  
climacy, to pursue the career of their choice.  
Perhaps the most arduous of all toils, purely  
from the physical standpoint, is that of the  
miner. He has to face not only ever im-  
minent dangers to limb and life, but the  
gloom of the deep pit and the still gloomier  
associations which haunt his mind as he  
recalls the fate to which his predecessors  
have been doomed by the fatal choke-damp  
and fire-blast. The collier is essential to  
the community; the convict has forfeited  
his claim to recognition. The collier spends  
his time and strength in perpetual midnight,  
knowing full well that "accidents" occur  
with undeviating certainty; which claim a  
large percentage of pitmen as their victims,  
with no means of self-protection and scant  
hope of lucky escape. The convict settles  
down to learn a handicraft by which he may  
legally earn an honest workman of employ-  
ment, with the cheering assurance that a  
generous Government has used every pre-  
caution to prolong his valued life. In only  
two pit explosions, within the past three  
months, over four hundred and twenty  
hard-working colliers have been burnt to  
death, and there are many more than two  
fatal pit "accidents" every year. There are  
no such wholesale calamities in our Convict  
Prisons. The collier maintains  
surprisingly low. Independence most of his  
life in houses. The convict establishment  
only of England, not including ordinary  
gaols and criminal lunatic prisons, cost but  
little under half a million every year, the

entire cost of all classes of prisons being  
over three-quarters of a million sterling.  
Seeing that a certain percentage of Eng-  
lishmen have to be killed in coal mines  
every year, the question forces itself whether  
it would not be better—regarded in the  
abstract—to nominate those who are a curse  
to society instead of those who are a blessing.  
If lives must be sacrificed, why  
not those that are least valuable? Why  
should not detachments of our most danger-  
ous and incorrigible convicts be employed in  
coal-getting in dangerous mines? Would  
it be cruel? Then we are cruel to our ir-  
reproachable colliers, for thousands of  
mines is not indicted cruelly, for thousands of  
volunteers for the duty, accepting the risks  
of the worst class of convicts were sentenced,  
if convicts of the worst class were employed,  
say to two years out of every five of the  
ordinary term, to be spent in the working of  
a dangerous mine, they would be on better  
terms with the honest men who labour all  
their lives in pits. But it might be made  
terminal for the convict, with inducement of  
reduction in time according to his pit  
servitude. The work would be scarcely more  
difficult than the stone-hewing at Dartmoor,  
and would have its privileges both of petty  
pay and above-ground exercise. Our political  
economist might raise an objection on the  
score of depriving the colliers of their occu-  
pation. But this is precisely *malus in  
malis*—what convicts have been doing  
for years past. The mat-making, tailoring,  
stone-quarrying, and harbour-building which  
prisoners are now engaged in mean ruin  
to thousands of craftsmen who have been  
 ousted from market by the competition of  
our prison manufactures, which turn out for  
five shillings articles of which the materials  
alone cost four-and-twenty. But this is not  
the worst; the truth is that by turning  
convicts into colliers in dangerous mines the  
displacement would be only from perilous to  
safer occupation and worthy citizens would  
be spared to maintain in honourable inde-  
pendence their families who are now rack-  
ed and pauperised by disastrous accidents.  
The labour-force that would thus be pre-  
served would make for the social and the  
pecuniary advantage of the community,  
which now loses the gain and gains a  
greater loss.

To say that society has no right to inter-  
fere if an honest man deliberately courts  
danger, nor to force even an irredeemable  
criminal into the way of danger, is no sound  
objection, for the law does punish those who  
voluntarily court death or peril their lives  
for the sake of gain; and on the other  
hand, the sentencing a criminal to death or  
servitude is remitted, a declaration that he is  
not fit to live in this world. If, then, a  
suggested pit were open and ready to be  
worked, the Government might without  
new legislation prohibit the brave volunteers  
—miserable men with young families—from  
entering upon the hazardous task, of course  
using its influence to find them safer em-  
ployment of equivalent value, might be  
managed by giving them the work now  
done by an equal number of convicts, apart  
from other measures. If one of the periodical  
'accidents' should happen, caused either  
by the mysterious working of a natural law  
or by the wickedness of an individual, and  
an explosion ensued, the awful calamity  
would duly affect us, but we should have  
the consolation of knowing that the lives  
lost were those which society had already  
deemed worse worthless and dangerous.—  
World.

## SCIENTIFIC CHURCH SINGING.

Many are the "hits" at quartette-choirs  
besides those of Dominio Talmage and Mr.  
Moody. One caricatures the singing of the  
line  
"Welcome sweet day of rest!"  
thus:  
"Wan kan swan dan and ran."

Another thus:

"We-e-o-o co-o-o-m-e, swe-e-e-o-e-t day of  
re-o-o-o-est."

Suppose we turn the tables and try to ex-  
press on paper some of the old style singing.  
Take the old rugin tune "Exhortations," one  
of the most popular of its tribe. As ordi-  
narily sung it runs thus:

"On Jaw-aw-aw-dan's staw-aw-aw-my  
ba-a-n-ka  
I sta-a-and,  
And on-a-ast a wi-i-ishful eye."

A company of the blessed "old folks"  
will pepper "Kentucky" another popular  
ballad, with slides, trills, *arpeggio* turns,  
grace notes, and runs enough to serve  
Handel or Rossini for a dozen songs! But  
the crowning apology for "scientific" sing-  
ing is found in the execution of "China" in  
the nasal style, once supposed, and still  
thought by some good people to be peculiarly  
pious and edifying, in which the constant  
"in" is heard like the drone of a bagpipe or  
the wheeze of a melodeon, with a baritone  
note broke loose. It must be sung to give  
its true effect:

"Why n'do n'we mourn n'dopa-arted from  
z-z-z  
n'Or shake n'at n'death's a-la-arm-z-z-z  
n'Tan but n'the voice n'that Jesus n'd'z-z-z  
n'To-o call n'us n'to his arm-z-z-z!"

No quartette choir in the universe can  
beat this—at least so says Dr. Wentworth.—  
Troy Times.

## A WHALE'S DEATH FLURRY.

"Hurrah, boys! see, she rises!" was the  
general shout. Up came the whale, more  
suddenly than we expected. A general dash  
was made at her by all the boats. "Stern,  
for your lives; stern all!" cried some of  
the more experienced harpooners. "See,  
she's in a flurry!" First the monster flap-  
ped the water violently with its flukes; then  
the tail was elevated aloft, lashing the  
ocean around into a mass of foam. This  
was not its death flurry, for gaining strength  
before more harpoons or lances could be  
struck into it, away it went again,  
heading toward the ice. Its course was  
clearly discerned by a small whirling eddy,  
which showed that it was at no great dis-  
tance under the surface, while in its wake  
was seen a thin line of oil and blood, which  
had exuded from the wound. Weighed, how-  
ever, by its exertions and its former deep  
dive, it was again obliged to come to the  
surface to breathe. Again the eager boats  
dashed in, almost running on its back, and  
from every side it was pelted with lances,  
while another harpoon was driven deep into  
its making it doubly secured.

Our boat was the most incautious, for we  
were right over the tail of the whale. The  
chief harpooner shouted out: "Bark, my  
lad; bark all!" he shouted out, his own boat  
pulling away. "Now she's in her death  
flurry." These words were not out of his  
mouth when I saw our harpooner leap from  
the boat and swim as fast as he could to-  
ward one of the others. I was thinking of

following his example, knowing he had good  
reasons for it, for I had seen the flukes of the  
whale flap furiously, and which had warned  
him, when a violent blow, which I fancied  
must have not only dashed the boat to  
pieces, but have broken every bone in our  
bodies, was struck on the keel of our boat.  
Up flew the boat in the air, some six or  
eight feet at least, with the remaining  
crew in one. Then down we came, any  
flying on one side, one on the other, but  
none of us hurt, in the least, splut-  
tering and striking out together, while  
the boat came down with her keel up-  
permost, not much the worse either. Fortu-  
nately we all got clear of the furious blows  
the monster continued dealing with its tail.  
"Never saw a whale in such a flurry," said  
Old David, into whose boat I was taken.  
For upward of two minutes the flurry  
continued, we all the while looking on, and  
no one daring to approach it; at the same  
time a spout of blood and mucus and oil  
ascended into the air from its blow-hole and  
sprinkled us all over. "Hurrah, my lads,  
she spouts blood!" we shouted each to the  
other, though we all saw and felt it plain  
enough. There was a last lash of that tail,  
now faint and scarcely rising above the  
water, but which, a few moments ago,  
would have sent every boat around it flying  
like splinters. Then all was quiet. The  
mighty mass, inanimate, turned slowly  
round upon its side, and then it floated  
belly up and dead.

## SALMON-FISHING.

The delights of salmon-fishing, the hook-  
ing of the monster, the excited chase, and  
the capture, after it may be, many a long  
mile of "play," are known only to those  
initiated and the expert. But there are  
other scenes in the life of the salmon not  
unmingled with the poetic, and which at  
present rise to our mortal view. The scene  
is a long stretch of sandy shore on the  
Firth of Forth; the time is evening, with  
a setting sun fast disappearing behind a  
bank of clouds, and throwing a fiery  
effulgence over land and sea. There, re-  
wards from the very door of the salmon-  
fisher's hut, runs a long line of nets sup-  
ported on huge poles, and throwing itself  
here and there into huge pockets, in which  
the hungry prey is enticed, bewildered, and  
finally captured. The tide is receding,  
and the salmon-fishers, in huge jackboots,  
wade to the furthest limits of the shore,  
and then as they merge into deeper water,  
push off for the nets in their flat-bottomed  
"cobbles." Soon they reach the first of  
their great net-pockets; and one unwinds  
a man-hole in the nets, and enters the  
pocket wading about in his great boots,  
and armed with a net borne on the end of  
a stout pole. Cautiously he feels his way  
about, groping with the net around the  
littered den, like a hunter seeking some  
quarry. Splash—there goes a tall fish!  
The net has touched him, and now begins  
the chase in earnest. Slowly the fisher creeps  
round and round the pocket, until at last he  
presses his prey into a corner of the huge  
purse. The contest of man and fish now  
begins. Sloping his net, the fisher con-  
trives to edge his fish into it, and cautiously  
shifts fish and net, still under water, nearer  
and nearer to the man hole at which the  
cobbles wade. Now comes the tug of war.  
The net is lifted suddenly; the great fish  
is in its toils, but it is as much as the man  
can do to grasp the net itself, and lift it  
so that his neighbour may seize the great  
glittering fish, and send it painlessly to  
the shades. A grise and other salmon  
follow; and as the last pocket is emptied  
of its contents the cobbles are pretty sorely  
laden, and has to be fastened far beyond its  
former anchorage, whilst its owners carry  
the rich spoil of the sea homewards.—  
Cassell's Magazine.

## Miscellaneous.

RECRUITS.—A special order by the Field  
Marshal Commanding in Chief directs that,  
until further orders, the minimum height of  
recruits for the Royal Engineers and Infan-  
try of the Line will be raised as follows:—  
Royal Engineers (cavalry) from 5 feet 6  
inches to 5 feet 6 1/2 inches; Infantry of the  
Line from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6 1/2 inches.  
The minimum height for rifle regiments  
remains as at present, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches.

TO MAKE CORKS AIR-TIGHT AND WATER-  
TIGHT.—A German chemical journal com-  
mends the use of paraffine as the best  
method of making porous corks gas-tight  
and water-tight. Allow the corks to remain  
for about five minutes beneath the surface  
of melted paraffine in a suitable vessel, the  
corks being held down either by a perforated  
lid, wire screen, or similar device. Corks  
thus prepared, the writer says, can be easily  
cut and bored, have a perfectly smooth  
exterior, may be introduced and removed  
from the neck of a flask with ease, and  
make a perfect seal.

ST. JAMES'S, HATCHEAM.—We hear that  
the Rev. Arthur Tooth has completed his  
resignation of St. James's, Hatcham, having  
signed the necessary documents, which had  
been prepared some time ago, during the  
past fortnight. It is said that the Bishop  
of Rochester has not, so far, accepted the  
rev. gentleman's resignation, and that it is  
possible that the bishop may refuse to  
institute the parson's nominee. It is be-  
lieved that should the bishop refuse to  
accept Arthur Tooth's resignation he  
will return to Hatcham and himself con-  
duct the services at St. James's.—John  
Bull.

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.—An American  
naturalist, while investigating the causes  
and effect of the poison of a wasp sting,  
nobly determined to make himself a martyr  
to science, and accordingly handed his  
thumb to an impetuous insect he had caged  
in a bottle. The wasp entered into the  
martyr business with a great deal of spirit,  
and backed up to the thumb with an abrup-  
tness which took the scientist by surprise.  
He was so deeply absorbed in the study  
of remedies that he forgot to make any  
notes; but his wife wrote a paragraph in  
his notebook, for the benefit of science,  
that the primary effect of a wasp-sting is  
abrupt and terrific—and such words.—  
Medical Press.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT.—In the  
New York *Sun* of November 15, an interview  
between a member of the staff of that paper  
and Mr. Edison is reported. Mr. Edison  
stated that he was positive his invention  
would show that the electric light was much  
cheaper than gas, and he was putting up a  
new building 125 feet long to demonstrate  
the utility and economy of his discovery.  
The building, he added, would be completed  
in two weeks. He proposed to light a park  
by the aid of an 80-horse power engine,  
starting with 2,000 candle lights. He will  
use the telegraph poles, with arms across the

tops, placing fifteen lights upon each arm.  
The main object is to ascertain how many  
electric jets can be obtained from one-horse  
power. Mr. Edison says the experiment will  
enable him to discover any defects and  
make the invention complete before adapt-  
ing it to the great cities. The thing could  
not be done in a day. He was working  
upon a principle without known laws to  
guide him, but experiments demanded both  
time and money. He believed that he would  
have the light in practical operation in about  
six weeks from that time.

The following story, which comes to me  
from Bath, will be read with interest by all  
concerned in the nature of the securities of  
the City of Glasgow Bank. An esteemed  
officer of the Corporation met the other day  
with a friend who had lately returned from  
Australia. In the course of conversation,  
the Australian gentleman mentioned that he  
had left behind him an estate of ten thou-  
sand acres, "and," he added, "I'd willingly  
sell it at a penny a thousand." "Done,"  
said his companion, drawing a shilling from  
his pocket. The vendor was as good as his  
word. He brought the title deeds, and the  
transaction was completed on the spot.

A DISCOVERY is reported by a newspaper  
of Chicago to have been made by a Mr.  
Stempel, of that city, which dispenses not  
only the electric light, but telephones,  
phonographs, and all the other wonderful  
inventions of the day. Mr. Stempel proposes  
not only to light, but also to heat and  
furnish water power for the whole of the  
United States by one immense and magnifi-  
cent scheme. His proposition is that the  
tides of the ocean can furnish a constant and  
unlimited power which can by friction be  
converted into any amount of electricity for  
the purpose of creating light, heat, and  
power for the use of man. He proposes to  
build immense basins in the sea, in the  
shallow water of an inlet near the shore,  
where there are high floods. Two walls are  
to be built strong enough for the purpose.  
One will be built at the mouth of the inlet to  
shut off the sea; the other a certain distance  
apart, to divide the inlet into two basins.  
Each wall will have a floodgate, through  
which, when open, the sea can flow in. At  
high tide the floodgate nearest the land is  
shut. Six hours after, at ebb tide, the gate  
of the outer basin is closed, and thus Mr.  
Stempel will have one great basin full of  
water. Smaller gates in the wall of the first  
basin are then opened, and the water rushes  
through, turning as it runs a thousand  
turbine wheels which in their turn keep in  
motion the electrical machines from which  
it is proposed to generate sufficient electricity  
to furnish the entire country with light,  
heat, and motive power. The cost will, it  
is estimated, not exceed 2,000,000,000 dols.;  
and Mr. Stempel proposes to bring the matter  
before Congress in the next session, and  
urge upon the Democrats "to go in for this  
scheme, instead of paying the rebel debt and  
claims."

AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THEIR  
PREZ SKETCHES.—We take the following  
from the New York *Times*—Medical stu-  
dents are commonly courteous enough toward  
the living, but they treat the dead with  
much levity and rudeness. Their fondness  
for adorning their rooms with skulls and  
cross-bones, and working the odds and ends  
of skeletons up into drinking-cups, paper  
weights, pipe-stems, and other useful  
articles is proverbial. No dreadful detail  
of death and corruption is ghastly to them.  
They treat corpses with easy familiarity,  
and like to show that they are void of all fear  
in such matters. This spirit often carries  
them beyond what is demanded by the  
mere interests of science. The graduating  
class at the Dartmouth Medical College  
have recently had their class photograph  
taken, the skeleton of Evans, the North-  
wood murderer, being the central figure of  
the group. This skeleton has, so to speak,  
led an active life since it was laid aside by  
its mortal possessor. Evans' body was,  
after his execution, given to the medical  
college for dissection. The skeleton,  
as having a certain historic interest, was  
wired together, and it has since been in  
frequent demand for what the playful  
Dartmouth student would probably call  
decorative purposes. Many a morning  
it has been found suspended from the  
ill-fated pole, or sitting contemptuously  
upon the front steps of some timid citizen.  
It attended the chapel services one morn-  
ing, hanging from a lofty hook. It has  
been constantly used to scare Freshmen.  
To medical students such pranks are in-  
finitely diverting; to others they seem any-  
thing but funny. In the finer and nobler  
minds, this spirit of horrid levity commonly  
ripens into the philosophic calmness with  
which old physicians regard the mystery of  
death.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest  
London and Colonial Papers, &c. —

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE.&lt;/







**HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**

Corrected to Saturday, Jan. 18th, 1879.  
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Chinese Names.	
Bacon, English, . . lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, .	270 250	花旗烟猪肉	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	220 200	福州烟猪肉	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160 150	尾龍扒	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	130 120	鹹牛肉	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	150 130	燒牛肉	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	90 70	湯牛肉	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . . "	160 130	牛腰	牛腰
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	50 40	牛腦	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛脚	牛脚
" " corned, . . .	300 2 0	鹹牛脚	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . . "	500 4 0	鹹牛頭	鹹牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	130 120	牛心	牛心
" Hump, Salt . . . catty	130 120	牛肩	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	45 35	牛脚	牛脚
" Kidney, . . . "	55 45	牛腰	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100 90	牛尾	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	70 60	牛肝	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 600	牛仔頭脚	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	320 300	花旗火腿	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	220 200	金華火腿	金華火腿
" English . . . "	350 320	來路火腿	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	200 180	羊牌骨	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . . "	200 180	羊腿	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "	130 140	羊手	羊手
Eggs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70 60	猪臟	猪臟
" Feet, . . . "	100 90	猪脚	猪脚
" Fry, . . . "	110 100	猪雜	猪雜
" Head, . . . "	90 80	猪頭	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60 60	猪心	猪心
" Kidneys, . . . "	90 80	猪腰	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110 100	猪肝	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160 150	猪排骨	猪排骨
" Corned, . . . "	140 130	鹹猪肉	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	180 150	猪腿	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	120 110	猪油	猪油
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	55 50	羊心	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	80 70	羊腰	羊腰
" Liver, . . . "	160 140	羊肝	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . "	\$2.25 \$1.50	猪仔	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120 -	生牛油	生牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	120 110	生牛油	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180 120	牛核	牛核
Veal, . . . "	140 130	牛仔肉	牛仔肉

Poultry.		Chinese Names.	
Capon, . . . catty	180 160	嫩雞	嫩雞
Deer, Shanghai, . . each	\$2 \$1.50	上海黃麋	上海黃麋
Ducks, . . . catty	120 110	鴨	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100 -	鴨蛋	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160 150	雞	雞
Geese, . . . "	120 110	鵝	鵝
Pheasants, Shanghai, pair	300 270	上海山雞	上海山雞
Pigeons, . . . each	140 130	白鴿	白鴿
Quail, . . . "	100 90	白鴿	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . .	700 650	省城家兔	省城家兔
" Shanghai, . . . "	700 600	上海兔仔	上海兔仔
" " " "	110 100	沙鴨	沙鴨
" " " "	180 120	水鴨	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	450 400	火雞公	火雞公
" Hen, . . . "	360 225	火雞母	火雞母
Wild Duck, Shanghai, pair	700 600	上海鴨	上海鴨
" Goose, . . . each	800 -	上海雁	上海雁

Fish.		Chinese Names.	
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	400 300	肚魚	肚魚
ream, . . . catty	80 70	鯽魚	鯽魚
arp, . . . "	80 70	鯽魚	鯽魚
atfish, . . . "	70 60	赤魚	赤魚
odfish, Salt, . . . "	160 -	鹹魚	鹹魚
Plabs, . . . "	120 60	鱸魚	鱸魚
ittle Fish, . . . "	90 80	鱸魚	鱸魚
ace, . . . "	80 70	土鯽	土鯽
g Fish, . . . "	60 40	沙鯽	沙鯽
ls, Congor . . . "	60 50	淡水鯽	淡水鯽
esh water . . . "	110 100	淡水鯽	淡水鯽
o Fish, . . . "	70 60	刺皮洋	刺皮洋
ash Fish, Large . . . "	140 130	大鮮魚	大鮮魚
" Small . . . "	40 30	鮮魚仔	鮮魚仔
roups, . . . "	150 -	石斑魚	石斑魚
ageon, . . . "	80 70	石斑魚	石斑魚
rnard, . . . "	120 110	紅角魚	紅角魚
idook, . . . "	80 70	黃美鱗	黃美鱗
irings, fresh .	60 50	黃澤	黃澤
" smoked "	100 80	煙黃澤	煙黃澤
g Crab, . . . each	120 110	生魚	生魚
h Fish, . . . catty	120 110	龍蝦	龍蝦
cton, . . . "	100 80	鱸魚	鱸魚
skorel, . . . "	60 50	鱸魚	鱸魚
ist, . . . "	80 70	鱸魚	鱸魚
od, . . . "	100 90	鹹魚	鹹魚
ors, . . . "	120 110	生魚	生魚
ot Fish, . . . "	120 110	生魚	生魚
h, . . . "	80 70	生魚	生魚
h, . . . "	130 -	生魚	生魚
h, . . . "	100 90	生魚	生魚

Fruits.		Chinese Names.	
Apples, California, . . catty	150 120	舊金山平菓	舊金山平菓
Bananas, fragrant, . . "	30 25	香蕉	香蕉
" common, . . . "	20 15	香蕉	香蕉
Chickens, . . . "	100 80	鳳梨	鳳梨
Cifon, . . . "	120 110	椰子	椰子
Cocoanuts, . . . each	60 50	椰子	椰子
Currants, . . . bottle	400 350	細葡萄	細葡萄
Dates, . . . bottl	600 400	洋棗	洋棗
Figs, Dried, . . . "	500 400	無花果	無花果
Lemons, China, . . . catty	50 -	檸檬	檸檬
Lichess, Dried, . . . "	200 160	荔枝乾	荔枝乾
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . "	400 300	龍眼乾	龍眼乾
Olives, green, . . . catty	40 30	青橄欖	青橄欖
Oranges, (Ooolle) C'lon new, "	40 30	柑	柑
" (Ooolle Mandarin) , "	30 25	柑	柑
" Kam-kwat, . . . "	60 50	金橘	金橘
" Mandarin, Canton, "	80 70	省城朱砂桔	省城朱砂桔
" F'chow, "	60 50	福州朱砂桔	福州朱砂桔
" Nutmeg, . . . "	40 30	新會甜橙	新會甜橙
" Sweet (Sun-woey) , "	100 90	木瓜	木瓜
Papaw, . . . "	100 80	木瓜	木瓜
Pears, Tientsin, . . . "	110 90	天津雪梨	天津雪梨
" Nanking, . . . "	110 90	南京雪梨	南京雪梨
Pine-apples, . . . each	120 110	星架坡羅	星架坡羅
Plantains, common . . catty	30 -	大蕉	大蕉
" (Brides), . . . "	120 -	新婦蕉	新婦蕉
Frunes, Dried, . . . bottle	300 250	乾梅	乾梅
Pumelo, Oblong, . . . each	100 80	柚	柚
" (Amoy) . . . "	80 70	夏門柚	夏門柚
Raisins, Muscatel, . . bottle	600 500	珠提乾	珠提乾
Sugar Cane, . . . stick	20 15	酸子	酸子
Tamarinds, . . . catty	60 50	白酸子	白酸子
Walnuts, . . . "	110 100	核桃	核桃
Water, Chesnuts, . . . "	50 40	馬蹄	馬蹄

Vegetables.		Chinese Names.	
Artichokes, Shanghai, catty	60 50	丁治竹	丁治竹
Asparagus, . . . tin	450 400	龍蝦	龍蝦
Bamboo Shoots, . . . catty	90 80	竹筍	竹筍
Beans, sprout, . . . "	20 16	芽菜	芽菜
" broad, Chinese, . . . "	40 30	面豆	面豆
" French, Macao, . . . "	80 70	澳門邊豆	澳門邊豆
Beet Root, . . . each	20 15	紅菜頭	紅菜頭
Brussels, . . . "	10 -	白菜	白菜
Brijals, . . . catty	40 30	紅茄	紅茄
Cabbage, (White Canton) , "	30 25	紅茄	紅茄
" Macao . . . each	120 100	澳門椰菜	澳門椰菜
Cabbage, Shanghai . . . "	100 80	上海椰菜	上海椰菜
" Turnip (Bohl) S'hai, . . . "	20 15	上海芥蘭頭	上海芥蘭頭
Caladium, " Nga Ko, " catty	30 25	茨菇	茨菇
Carrots, (Canton) . . . "	25 20	金筍	金筍
Cauliflower, Hongkong each	150 80	香港椰菜花	香港椰菜花
Celery, Chinese, . . . catty	20 -	本地芹菜	本地芹菜
Celery, English, . . . "	60 50	來路芹菜	來路芹菜
Chilies, Dried, . . . "	100 80	辣椒	辣椒
" Green, . . . "	60 40	青辣椒	青辣椒
" Red, . . . "	60 40	紅辣椒	紅辣椒
Cucumbers, . . . "	80 70	黃瓜	黃瓜
Curry (Bhat), English, . . . "	60 50	加厘材料	加厘材料
Egg Plant, . . . "	80 25	矮瓜	矮瓜
Garlic, old . . . "	100 90	蒜頭	蒜頭
" new, . . . "	40 30	蒜頭	蒜頭
ginger, . . . "	80 25	薑	薑
" Young . . . "	30 20	薑	薑
Green Peas, young . . . "	60 40	荷蘭豆	荷蘭豆
" " old . . . "	70 60	荷蘭豆	荷蘭豆
Green Sprouts, . . . "	20 15	芥蘭	芥蘭
Horse Radish, Shanghai, . . . "	160 -	大羅蘭	大羅蘭
lettuce, Chinese . . . catty	20 15	唐人生菜	唐人生菜
" English . . . each	10 9	生生菜	生生菜
Mint, . . . bunch	10 -	薄荷	薄荷
Onions, Bombay . . . catty	110 100	洋蔥	洋蔥
" Green . . . "	30 15	生蔥	生蔥
Parley, Chinese, . . . "	50 40	芫荽	芫荽
" English, . . . bunch	10 5	芫荽	芫荽
Potatoes, Japanese, . . catty	80 30	日本薯仔	日本薯仔
" Macao, new . . . "	30 25	澳門薯仔	澳門薯仔
" Sweet, . . . "	18 10	番薯	番薯
Radishes, White, . . . "	80 20	白蘿蔔	白蘿蔔
" Eng'ish, . . . dozen	80 25	白蘿蔔	白蘿蔔
Scallions, . . . catty	25 20	韭菜	韭菜
Tomatoes, . . . "	60 50	番茄	番茄

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